**Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 1-37
(Kentucky - East Central Region)

1.9
In31we
NOV 17 1939

METHOD OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by

_____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:

16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of dividing diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to obtaining a closer coordination of the programs between Regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton will be divided as follows:

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by

(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:

16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to creating a closer coordination of the programs between regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton will be divided as follows:

37½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

12½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crop on the farm in 1937.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land.

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above percentage schedule is substantially the same as that of last year, the only change being made for the purpose of simplifying calculations. This schedule also is the same as that used in the Southern Region.

Payment with respect to each soil-building practice will be divided equally among the persons who shared in the expense of carrying out such practice. This is the same as the method used for dividing soil-building payments under the 1935 program.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

r who furnished the land.

r who furnished the workstock and equipment.

producers who are parties to the

n that such producers are

neral soil-depleting crops

ly the same as that of last

simplifying calculations.

Southern Region.

practice will be divided

se of carrying out such

r dividing soil-building

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 3-37
(Tennessee-East Central Region)

METHOD OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:
16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of dividing diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil-depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to obtaining a closer coordination of the programs between Regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton and peanuts will be divided as follows:

37 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

12 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, No. [illegible]
(Tennessee-East Central Reg[illegible])

METHOD OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:

16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of dividing diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil-depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to obtaining a closer coordination of the programs between Regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton and peanuts will be divided as follows:

37 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

12 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton and peanuts in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land.

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above percentage schedule is substantially the same as that of last year, the only change being made for the purpose of simplifying calculations. This schedule also is the same as that used in the Southern Region.

Payment with respect to each soil-building practice will be divided equally among the persons who shared in the expense of carrying out such practice. This is the same as the method used for dividing soil-building payments under the 1936 program.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton and peanuts in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

ducer who furnished the land.

the workstock and equipment.

ucers who are parties to the

portion that such producers

in the general soil-depleting

ntially the same as that of last

ose of simplifying calculations.

n the Southern Region.

ding practice will be divided

xpense of carrying out such

d for dividing soil-building

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 3-37
(VIRGINIA - EAST CENTRAL REGION)

METHOD OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:
16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of dividing diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to obtaining a closer coordination of the programs between Regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton and peanuts will be divided as follows:

37 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

12 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

[illegible]: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State
extension editors

[illegible] SERIES, No. [illegible]
(VIRGINIA - EAST CENTRAL [illegible])

MEANING OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:

16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program, two schedules of dividing diversion payments have been set up for soil-depleting crops - one for cotton and peanuts, and another for tobacco and general soil depleting crops. The changes from last year have been made with a view to obtaining a closer coordination of the programs between Regions and in the interest of simplifying computations.

The diversion payments with respect to cotton and peanuts will be divided as follows:

37 ½ percent to the producer who furnished the land.

[illegible] percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton and peanuts in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land.

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above percentage schedule is substantially the same as that of last year, the only change being made for the purpose of simplifying calculations. This schedule also is the same as that used in the Southern Region.

Payment with respect to each soil-building practice will be divided equally among the persons who shared in the expense of carrying out such practice. This is the same as the method used for dividing soil-building payments under the 1936 program.

The above schedule conforms with the division of diversion payments for cotton and peanuts in the 1937 program for the Southern Region.

The diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

...er who furnished the land.

...he yorkshire and equipment.

...ers who are parties to the

...rties that such producers

...n the general soil-depleting

...tially the same as that of last

...e of simplifying calculations.

...e Southern Region.

...ing practice will be divided

...ponse of carrying out such

...o for dividing soil-building

...ard entitled to share in the cotton or peanut crops grown on the farm in 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 4-37
(West Virginia - East Central Region)

METHOD OF PAY
DIVISION EXPLAINED
BY AAA OFFICIAL

The method of dividing payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central Region among producers on the farm is explained by

_____.
(County agent or State extension official)

Last year, the Class I or diversion payment throughout most of the Region was divided as follows:

16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the land; 16 2/3 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment; and 66 2/3 percent was divided as the producers shared in the soil-depleting crops. The Class II or soil-building payments was divided equally among the producers who shared in the expense of carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Under the 1937 program the diversion payment with respect to tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be divided as follows:

15 percent to the producer who furnished the land.

15 percent to the producer who furnished the workstock and equipment.

70 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in the tobacco or in the general soil-depleting crops grown on the farm in 1937.

The above percentage schedule is substantially the same as that of last year, the only change being made for the purpose of simplifying calculations. This schedule also is the same as that used in the Southern Region.

Interest with respect to each soil-building practice will be divided equally among the persons who shared in the expense of carrying out such practice. This is the same as the method used for dividing soil-building

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 5-37
(Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisians, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia.)

# HAY AND GRAIN LOSS BY FLOOD LARGE IN MISSISSIPPI AREA

Agricultural officials in Tennessee report that farm stocks of hay and grain in the inundated areas of the Mississippi bottoms of that State would be a total loss, according to the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City, Mo. No definite estimate of the volume of such materials destroyed will be possible until rehabilitation activities have progressed further. Alfalfa-producing sections of Lake and Dyer Counties, Tennessee were completely submerged and stands killed, according to reports.

Advices from Charleston, Mo., report that the majority of farmers in the Birds Point spillway lost their feed supplies. It was stated that approximately 200,000 bushels of corn was under water in that area February 2. Some of it may be salvaged, but in most instances the cribs in which the grain was stored were overturned or washed away, resulting in a total loss. Most of the hay located in the spillway also was lost, but the amount on hand at the time of the flood did not exceed 1,000 tons, in the opinion of agricultural interests. Some cattle and hogs were lost as the spillway was flooded, but practically all of the work stock was moved to higher ground.

A check of the situation in the Caruthersville, O., section indicates that losses of livestock as a result of the flood have been negligible. Most of the stock was moved to higher ground ahead of the waters, but is not being

properly fed, due to the fact that farmers were unable to move feed supplies. Around 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn and about 150 tons of hay stored on farms was lost in Pemiscot County. Reports indicated that exaggerated accounts of the flood situation were causing considerable difficulty. Many farmers were said to have sacrificed their feed and livestock through fright and to be making preparations to leave the county. Most of them will want to return as soon as the floodwaters recede, and when they attempt to begin farming operations they will be compelled to purchase livestock and feed supplies at three or four times the price they are selling for at this time.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No.6-37
(North Central Region)

# LIME FOR CROPLAND IS URGED AS AID FOR LEGUME PRODUCTION

Much of the crooland of _____ of the North Central Region
(State or county)
on which legumes should be grown in 1937, according to _____
(extension official)
requires application of lime to produce vigorous stands of leguminous soil-building crops.

Application of lime is one of the approved soil-building practices in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program for which a farmer may qualify for payment which will supply a substantial portion of the cash cost of the practice. For application of ground limestone or its equivalent on cropland or noncrop pasture land, the 1937 program provides a payment of $1.25 per ton. Ground calcareous or dolomitic limestone used must be sufficiently fine so that 90 percent, including all finer particles obtained by grinding, will pass through a 10-mesh sieve.

A payment at the rate of $1 an acre is provided for the application of a minimum of 500 pounds per acre of finely ground (30-mesh sieve) limestone with new seedings of legumes. For application of a minimum of 1,000 pounds of finely ground limestone per acre on noncrop pasture land, the payment will be at the rate of $2 per acre.

County agricultural agents or members of county agricultural conservation committees can furnish information regarding all phases and details of the program.

"Acid soils and the majority of soils in the Corn Belt States are in

126-37

(more)

need of lime", asserted J. F. Cox, agronomist for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program-planning division.

"It is essential that ground limestone or some other form of agricultural lime be applied in order to produce vigorous stands of legumes, including alfalfa, clovers, and lespedeza.

"The importance of legumes as soil-fertility builders has been conclusively demonstrated by fertility tests conducted by land-grant college experiment stations in the North Central Region States. The leguminous crops aid to maintain and build up soil fertility, to improve livestock feeding rations and provide better balance for all farm crops.

"These things are both desirable and necessary on any well-managed farm and may be more readily accomplished by the application of lime to the soil", Mr. Cox concluded.

# # #

MAR 3 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 7-37
(North Central Region)

# AAA '37 PRACTICES AID FRUIT FARMER TO CURB SOIL LOSS

Addition of humus to the soil, protection of trees, and erosion prevention are soil-building measures of the 1937 AAA Soil Conservation Program especially designed for farms having commercial orchards, vineyards, and small fruit acreages, according to _____ or _____.
(extension official) (county or State)

These special practices adaptable to the North Central Region include incorporation of cover crops in the soil, use of winter cover crops to prevent erosion and the use of mulching materials, _____, pointed out.
(extension official)

For all farms having commercial orchards from which most of the crop is marketed, a soil-building allowance of $1.90 an acre will be established for the entire acreage of fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, bush fruits, and young non-bearing orchards on farms January 1, 1937.

Farmers may earn the allowance, _____, stated, by employing any of the approved practices in accordance with the terms of the Agricultural Conservation Program.
(extension official)

For incorporating with the soil, by disking or plowing, winter cover crops such as rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, annual grasses, or legumes of at least 60 days' growth, between March 1 and June 30, 1937, a payment of $1 an acre may be earned. Such crops must not have been pastured or harvested for hay or grain.

Payment at the rate of 50 cents an acre will be made for plantings of winter cover crops made after May 1, 1937, except soybeans or cowpeas, provided

there is good vegetative growth at final inspection and that the planting has not been pastured or harvested.

Payments of $1.50 an acre will be made for soybeans or cowpeas planted after May 1, 1937, and grown for utilization as winter cover crops, provided there is a good stand on final inspection.

Payment at the rate of $1 a ton (air-dry weight) will be made for the application of mulching materials, if not less than 3 or more than 5 tons an acre are applied and if no part of the intertilled crops is removed.

Many of the soil-building practices approved for general farms in the North Central Region also will prove of benefit to fruit growers, _____ (extension official) said. Among the general practices are the wider use of soil-conserving crops, liming, application of commercial fertilizers and terracing.

Complete information covering the AAA Soil Conservation Program for 1937 may be obtained from county agricultural agents or from officials of the county agricultural conservation associations.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 8-37
(Northeast Region)

MAR 3 1937

FARM'S ALLOWANCE
FOR SOIL BUILDING
LIMIT TO PAYMENTS

Farmers of the State who intend to cooperate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program are estimating their soil-building allowances as they plan their operations for the year, _____ (name), _____ (title) _____, says.

The soil-building allowance is the largest amount of money which may be earned for using soil-building practices on a farm.

"The allowance is a large factor in the planning of many farmers this year", Mr._____ says. "Every farmer needs to have a clear idea of just how much help the Government will offer him for improving and conserving his soil. Each approved practice for the State has a definite rate of payment, which covers part of the cost of using the practice. As long as he stays within the limit of his allowance, a farmer will be paid at the regular rate for every approved practice which he carried out properly on his farm. But after he reaches that limit, he cannot earn any more payments for soil building, no matter how many other practices he uses.

"The only reason for the limit is to make sure that every farmer has a chance to earn his share of soil-building payments at the regular rates. If there were no limit, there might not be enough money to go around. All farmers, of course, are encouraged to use all of the practices that they need. The only

133-37

(more)

thing that happens if they go beyond their allowances is that they pay all the cost of the extra practices.

"Each farm's allowance will be set definitely when the county committee goes over the soil-building plans for 1937. In the meantime, however, farmers who have studied their State programs can figure out pretty closely what their allowances will be."

Mr._____ said that the following items will be counted in establishing a farm's soil-building allowance:

$1 for every acre of cropland on farms not eligible for a diversion payment; or

on farms eligible for diversion payments $1 for every acre of cropland; minus the normal soil-depleting acreage, plus the acreage diverted for payment in 1937.

$1 extra for every acre of cropland in commercial orchards, vineyards, or bush fruits cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 extra for every acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 extra for every acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

_____ cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land which is in excess of half the cropland on the farm. (If the farm had 40 acres of such pasture and 40 acres of cropland the acres of pasture would exceed half the cropland acres by 20 so that the pasture item in the allowance would come to $_____.)

(Note to Editor: The rate is 35 cents for Pennsylvania, 40 cents for the other States.)

The sum of the items listed will be the total soil-building allowance, except that every farm not eligible for diversion will have a soil-building allowance of at least $20, and every farm eligible for diversion will have an allowance of at least $10.

# # #

133-37 (2-13-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in N. H., N. J., N. Y., R. I., and Vt.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 9-37
(Northeast Region)

LIBRARY
MAR 3 '37

FARM'S ALLOWANCE
FOR SOIL BUILDING
LIMIT TO PAYMENTS

Farmers of the State who intend to cooperate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program are estimating their soil-building allowance as they plan their operations for the year, _____ _____, says.
(name) (title)

The soil-building allowance is the largest amount of money which may be earned for using soil-building practices on a farm.

"The allowance is a large factor in the planning of many farmers this year", Mr._____ says. "Every farmer needs to have a clear idea of just how much help the Government will offer him for improving and conserving his soil. Each approved practice for the State has a definite rate of payment, which covers part of the cost of using the practice. As long as he stays within the limit of his allowance, a farmer will be paid at the regular rate for every approved practice which he carries out properly on his farm. But after he reaches that limit, he cannot earn any more payments for soil building, no matter how many other practices he uses.

"The only reason for the limit is to make sure that every farmer has a chance to earn his share of soil-building payments at the regular rates. If there were no limit there might not be enough money to go around. All that happens if a farmer goes beyond his allowance is that he pays all the cost of the extra practices.

"Each farm's allowance will be set definitely when the county committee goes over the soil-building plans for 1937. In the meantime, however, farmers



(more)

who have studied their State programs can figure out pretty closely what their allowances will be."

Mr._____ said that the following items will be counted in establishing a farm's soil-building allowance:

$1 for every acre of cropland.

$1 extra for every acre of cropland in commercial orchards, vineyards, or bush fruits cultivated on the farm on January 1, 1937.

$1 extra for every acre of cropland on which only one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936.

$2 extra for every acre of cropland on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

____ cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land which is in excess of half the cropland on the farm. (If a farm had 40 acres of such pasture and 40 acres of cropland, the acres of pasture would exceed half the cropland acres by 20, so that the pasture item in the allowance would come to $____.)

(Note to Editor: The rate is 35 cents for New York, and 40 cents for the other States.)

The sum of the items listed will be the total soil-building allowance, except for farms which would have allowances of less than $20. No allowance will be smaller than $20. If he uses enough practices, every farmer is eligible to earn at least $20.

(ADD FOR VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND NEW YORK ONLY:

Farmers who are eligible for tobacco diversion payments in addition to soil-building payments are estimating their allowances in a slightly different way. County agents and committeemen have details of the program that apply only to tobacco farms.)

# # #

134-37 (2-13-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

MAR

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 10-37
(Northeast Region)

# AAA SOIL PROGRAM WILL HELP IMPROVE PASTURE, HAY LAND

_____ farmers, dairymen in particular, are showing special
(State)
interest in the way in which the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will help them improve pasture and hay land, _____, _____
(name) (title)
says. Farmers who cooperate in the program will be eligible to earn payments both for liming and fertilizing established pastures and for making new seedings of pasture mixtures as well as of alfalfa or clover for hay.

"Farmers know", Mr. _____ says, "that when their hay and pasture is in good condition the fertility of their land is maintained and their soil is protected from washing. They also know that good hay crops and ample high-grade pasture means good-quality milk at low production cost.

"Limestone is quite generally needed to keep the land in productive condition. Usually phosphoric acid is needed too, and in the Northeast potash and nitrogen are frequently inadequate for good yields. In many cases new seedings are needed to restore worn out pasture or hay fields. These steps are economical in the long run, but their first cost is frequently too high for the farmer to finance without help.

"The AAA Conservation Program offers farmers a chance to earn soil-building payments for using such practices. Those payments will cover part of the cost of liming, or fertilizing, or making new seedings.

"County agents or committeemen are now discussing with farmers just how the 1937 program will fit into their individual plans for better hay and pasture. They also are discussing the other soil-building practices which the program offers."

148-37

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 12-37

(East Central Region)

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SPECIFIES ONLY
APPROVED SEED FOR
RED CLOVER, ALFALFA

_____ County farmers are advised that only approved red clover and alfalfa seeds that will produce a satisfactory crop, judged able to survive the winter, will qualify for payment in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ says.
(county or State extension official)

Red-clover and alfalfa seeds which will be recognized as approved under the 1937 program are: Adapted domestic seed (not stained) and Canadian seed (1 percent of seed stained violet).

Red-clover or alfalfa seeds from foreign sources (stained 10 percent orange red, or red, or 1 percent green) will not be considered as approved seeds, and the seeding of such seeds will not qualify for payment as a soil-building practice under the program. These varieties stained orange red, red, or green are foreign seeds that are not generally adapted to the climate and soils of this area.

In connection with the rate per acre of seeding, Mr._____ explains that any rate which is recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee or the Extension Service in 1937 will be approved in carrying out a soil-building practice. In order to make best use of supplies of adapted red clover and alfalfa seeds, it is expected that farmers will give particular attention to the operation of sowing or drilling seed and the application of lime and fertilizer where needed in securing a good stand.

149-37

# # #

(2-20-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 13-37
(Southern Region)

# COUNTY AGENT URGES FARMERS TO FILE '37 WORK SHEETS EARLY

Farmers planning to participate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program should make arrangements to fill out work sheets as soon as possible, County Agent_____of_____County said this week.

The work sheet is a printed form on which the owner or operator of a farm describes his farm and lists the acreage and yields of the crops. The work sheet for 1937 is similar in many respects to that used last year except that some additional information is requested. The work sheet supplies a part of the basic information for determining participation in the program in 1937.

The work sheet should be filled out with the assistance of a community or county committeeman or the county agent. It should be filed with the county committee.

Filling out the work sheet does not obligate the farmer or the Government in any way. However, an application for payment cannot be made unless a work sheet for the farm has been properly filed. A time limit will be set on the filing of work sheets.

The 1937 AAA Conservation Program seeks a better balance between crops which conserve the soil and crops which deplete the soil. It seeks more widespread use of farming practices which restore productivity, and which retard wind and water erosion. It encourages and enables the individual farmer to follow those practices which make for good farming and are in the interest of the national welfare.

The payments which will be made to farmers participating in the program are intended to make it worth while to divert part of the land normally devoted to soil-depleting crops and help defray part of the expense of adopting soil-building practices.

161-37

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

MAR 3
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 14-37
(Southern Region)

1937 FARM PROGRAM
LEAFLET AVAILABLE
FROM COUNTY AGENT

Full details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, are contained in an 8-page leaflet entitled "Better Balanced Farming for the South" which County Agent_____ has for distribution to interested farmers in _____County.

The leaflet is written in simple, understandable language. It contains all the essential information a farmer needs to have to participate in the program.

The leaflet carries a brief statement on the need for an agricultural conservation program in this country, particularly in the States of the Southern Region. The kind of payments made to farmers to encourage and assist them in building up a balanced production between soil-conserving crops and practices and soil-depleting crops and practices are outlined in the leaflet.

The method of building up the soil-building allowance for each farm is reviewed in detail, and a complete list of the soil-building practices for which payments are made is included.

The leaflet should be of much value to all farmers interested in agricultural conservation. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained from the county agent's office.

# # #

162-37

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 15-37
(North Central Region)

# DAIRY FARM SOILS MAY BE BUILT UP UNDER '37 PROGRAM

Opportunities to build up pasture lands, to increase forage crops and to remedy conditions occasioned by drought are contained in the soil-building practices of the 1937 AAA Soil-Conservation Program applying to dairy farms of _____ of _____ and other North Central Region States.
(County) (State)

This was pointed out by _____, who assures dairy farmers
(extension official)
that through generous soil-building allowances set up for the 1937 program they may earn payments that will supply a large share of the out-of-pocket cost of necessary soil-building practices.

"Maintenance of pasture land is very important to dairymen", _____ (extension official), declared, adding, "it is through soil-building practices that dairy farms, having normally a large soil-conserving acreage, will derive the largest benefit payments offered by the program."

Participating dairy farmers will have a soil-building allowance for their farms computed at the rate of $1 an acre for the soil-conserving acreage and $1 for each acre of land diverted from soil-depleting uses. Payments for the soil-building practices may be earned within the limit established by the soil-building allowance for each farm.

New seedings of soil-conserving legumes and grasses, pasture improvement through nongrazing and application of lime, phosphates and potash are among the most important practices from the viewpoint of the dairy farmer.

163-37 (more)

Rates of payment for seedings of adapted legumes include: Alfalfa, $2.50 an acre; red clover, sericea, and white clover, $2 an acre; alsike, mammoth clover, and lespedeza, $1.50 an acre; biennial sweetclover, annual sweetclover, vetch, and crimson clover, $1 an acre.

Payments for new seedings of adapted perennial grasses on cropland or non-crop land include: For bluegrass, bromegrass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and western wheat grass, $2 an acre; orchard grass $1.50 an acre; red top, reed canary grass, and timothy, $1 an acre.

Payments ranging from $1 to $1.50 an acre will be made for new seedings of certain mixtures of adapted legumes and grasses.

For application of not less than 1,000 pounds an acre of finely ground limestone to noncrop pasture land, a payment of $2 an acre will be made.

For a minimum application of 200 pounds an acre of 16 percent superphosphate, a payment of $1.20 an acre will be made; for 300 pounds, $1.80 an acre; 500 pounds of rock phosphate or basic slag, $1.80 an acre; and for 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, $1 an acre.

For restoration by nongrazing, of noncrop plowable pasture, under specific conditions, a payment of 40 cents an acre will be made. Pasture land, to be eligible for this practice, must be capable of supporting one animal unit, for an entire season, on each 10 acres. Such areas must be approved and designated by the county committee and must not be harvested or tilled. Noxious weeds must be prevented from maturing seed by clipping on areas where the growth is extensive.

"Soil-building practices designed for dairy farms should prove beneficial in many respects", declared J. F. Cox, agronomist of the AAA program planning division.

"With an increase in the acreage of legumes and grasses on dairy farms less concentrated feed is needed and the health of dairy herds is benefited.

"Application of lime and phosphates to pasture lands not only aids pasture fertility, but adds health-giving vitamins and desirable mineral salts to the milk produced for human consumption", Mr. Cox concluded.

Detailed information regarding the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program may be obtained from county agricultural agents or from members of county agricultural conservation association.

# # #

163-37 (2-26-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 16-37
(Northeast Region)

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# FARMERS PREPARING TO HANDLE DETAILS OF 1937 SOIL PLAN

Formation of County Agricultural Conservation Associations is carrying the Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ another step forward, (State)
_____ (name), _____ (title), says. The associations are organizing at the same time that meetings are being held to discuss the 1937 program and the way that it will be most useful to the farmers of each community.

_____ community meetings already have been held. _____ more are scheduled. All farmers who attend such meetings are eligible to become members of their county association. As each community group meets it elects a community committee. The chairmen, and in some cases other officers, of the community committees in a county become the board of directors of the county association. Members of this board elect from their own number a chairman and other members of the county committee.

The county committee will handle much of the local administration of the 1937 conservation program. Its duties include determining whether a farmer has carried out the provisions of the 1937 program in such a way as to be eligible for payments.

"County associations and their committees are new in _____ and other northeastern States this year", Mr _____ says. They also are being organized for the first time in the South. In other regions they were in operation last year.

"These local organizations give farmers an increased part in shaping the agricultural conservation program and in administering it locally. The economy with which they administer the local program will determine the amount of county expenses which will be deducted this year from the payments earned by the farmers in each county. Deductions will be smallest in counties where committees do their work with the most efficiency."

164-37 (2-26-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 17-37
(Arizona, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming)

Note--Check this story with AAA or Extension Official in your State.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
MAR 3 1937
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SOIL PLAN
HAS FEATURES
TO MEET DROUGHT

"Three types of provisions in the 1937 AAA soil conservation program will prove especially helpful to _____ farmers in case there is a drought this year", George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says.

"One provision which can be most helpful in case of drought is the one which provides for the seeding of emergency forage crops", says Farrell. Many acres of soil-conserving crops have been killed by drought or winterkilled since July 1, 1936, and the new program makes it possible for farmers to plant this much acreage to emergency forage crops. These crops will be classified as neutral, even though they ordinarily would be classified as soil-depleting. This will make it possible for farmers to have a normal acreage of forage crops and still earn payments for diversion.

"Second," Farrell says, "the establishment of two rates of payments for the planting of soil-conserving crops will make it possible for farmers to harvest nurse crops for grain or hay, if necessary, and still earn a partial payment. For instance, the payment for seeding alfalfa is $4 an acre if there is a good stand and if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay, or if there is not a good stand of alfalfa, the payment will be $2.50 an acre. If there is a large crop, farmers can get the larger payment by leaving the nurse crop unharvested.

165-37 (2-26-37) (more)

"Third, a good many of the practices which have been approved for this State, such as terracing, are an indirect aid against drought, as they prevent excessive run-off of rainfall and make possible a better growth in a period of drought than would be possible without them."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 18-37
(California, Nevada, Utah)

LIBRARY
MAR 3 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Note--Check this story with AAA or Extension Official in your State.

AAA SOIL PLAN
HAS FEATURES
TO MEET DROUGHT

"Two types of provisions in the 1937 AAA soil conservation program will prove especially helpful to_____farmers if there is a drought this
(State)
year", George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says.

"The principal provision which will help in case of drought is that which makes it possible for farmers to seed soil-conserving crops with a nurse crop and then harvest the nurse crop as grain or hay if they want to do this, or if they need the nurse crop. When this is done farmers earn a lower rate of payment than they would earn if they did not harvest the nurse crop. For instance, the payment for seeding alfalfa is $4 an acre if there is a good stand and the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested for grain or hay, or if there is not a good stand of alfalfa, the payment will be $2.50 an acre. If there is a large crop, farmers can get the larger payment by leaving the nurse crop unharvested.

"The second general type of provision found against drought in the 1937 program is in the soil-building practices. Many of these practices, such as terracing, are an indirect aid against drought, because they prevent excessive run-off of rainfall and make possible a better growth in a period of drought than would be possible without them."

166-37 (2-26-37) # # #

MAR 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 19-37
(Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico)

Note--Check this story with State AAA or Extension Official

# AAA SOIL PLAN HAS FEATURES TO MEET DROUGHT

"Four types of provisions in the 1937 AAA soil conservation program will prove especially helpful to_____ farmers if there is a drought
(State)
this year", George E. Farrell, director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says.

"The first provision which can be most helpful in case of drought is the one which provides for the seeding of emergency forage crops. Many of these crops are ordinarily classified as soil-depleting, but where they are seeded to make up acreage of soil-conserving crops killed by frost or drought since July 1, 1936, acreage of such crops planted for emergency forage uses will be classified as neutral. This will make it possible for farmers to have a normal acreage of forage crops and still earn payments for diversion.

"Second, establishment of two rates of payments for planting of soil-conserving crops will make it possible for farmers to harvest nurse crops for grain or hay, if necessary, and still earn a partial payment. For instance, the payment for seeding alfalfa is $4 an acre if there is a good stand and if the nurse crop is not harvested as grain or hay. If the nurse crop is harvested as grain or hay, or if there is not a good stand of alfalfa, the payment will be $2.50 an acre. If there is a large crop, farmers can get the larger payment by leaving the nurse crop unharvested.

"Third, the provision allowing small grains seeded as winter cover crops to be pastured and classified as in a neutral use will make it possible for farmers to pasture some of the large winter wheat acreage, if drought makes this necessary, and still earn payments for diversion.

"Finally, certain of the soil-building practices which have been approved for this State, such as terracing, are an indirect aid against drought, because they prevent excessive run-off of rainfall and make possible a better growth in a drought period than would be possible without them."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont., Nebr.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 20-37

# SEED TREATMENT PROVIDES CHEAP CROP PROTECTION

By getting the best-cleaned seed available and treating it thoroughly, farmers can insure their wheat crops against any serious loss from stinking smut or bunt and can often get a better and more uniform stand of strong plants, says Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some investigators maintain that healthier root systems develop and all agree that better yields of higher quality grain result in the long run. The cost of seed treatment is very small.

Last year most spring wheat growers were obliged to use seed which was of low quality on account of the 1935 black stem-rust epidemic. Much of the seed was badly shriveled and of low-test weight. Laboratory tests showed low germination. These tests also showed that when this poor seed was treated with certain dust disinfectants, especially one of the new organic mercury dusts, the germination of seed was increased from 10 to 15 percent. In many spring-wheat demonstration fields last year it was easy to distinguish between areas planted with treated and untreated seed.

Several samples of this 1935 seed were held over in the Bureau of Plant Industry laboratories at Washington, D. C., and again were tested last December. Again the emergence was increased by the organic mercury dust, an average of 11 percent, and by copper carbonate, an average of 7 percent. Fifteen 1936 samples of different varieties from scattered points in the spring-wheat area were also tested at the same time, and all of them showed an increased emergence from both

organic mercury dust and copper carbonate. Each treatment stepped up the emergence by an average of 9 percent.

In treating wheat seed, care should be taken to follow exactly the directions, which are usually printed on the packages. In the case of the organic mercury dust one-half an ounce to the bushel is the required amount -- no more and no less. For copper carbonate, 2 to 3 ounces to the bushel are needed (read directions on container). A mixer should be used to mix seed and dust thoroughly. Both dusts are injurious to health, if breathed too freely, and so the seed should be treated in a well-ventilated place. If much treating is to be done, a dust mask or respirator should be worn.

Treated seed should not be fed to livestock.

Seed-treating services or centers have sprung up in the spring-wheat area during the last 2 or 3 years. Most of these are at country elevators. Farmers can take their seed to these central points and have it treated at slight cost or they can buy seed already treated.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

MAR 9

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 21-37
ALL REGIONS

# FARMER'S SHARE OF FOOD DOLLAR SHOWS INCREASE

Farmers received last year an average of 44 cents of the consumer's food dollar compared to 42 cents in 1935 and an average of 33 cents in 1932, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These figures are based on 58 food items which represent about 74 percent of all foods purchased. The largest average portion of the consumer's food dollar received by farmers was 60 cents in 1917. The 1932 average of 33 cents was the smallest portion received by farmers in the 24 years of Government record.

In 1936, the average workingman's family spent about $342 for the 58 foods, which represent about 74 percent of all foods purchased. Of this sum, farmers received $152, and the difference of $190 was the amount paid for transportation, processing, and distribution.

The same list and quantities of food cost consumers an average of $331 in 1935, of which farmers received $138, leaving a margin of $193 for processors and distributors which included about $11 in processing taxes. In 1932, the cost to consumers was $270, of which farmers received $88, and the margin between farm and retail prices was $182.

(more)

186-37

In a leaflet just issued on "The Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Food Dollar", the Bureau of Agricultural Economics explains that the margins between farm and retail prices represent varying degrees of transportation, processing, and marketing.

Declaring that costs of city wholesale and retail marketing vary as between commodities, between cities, and between dealers, the Bureau says that improvements in the efficiency of marketing will tend to reduce these costs. Real improvement could result, it is stated, in lower prices to consumers, better income for farmers, and greater profits to processors and dealers whose efficiency is increased the most.

The Bureau in its studies has verified the fact that in general, year to year changes in the margin between prices at the farms and in the city retail stores are due to changes in wage rates and in other cost items, in profits of processors and dealers, in the efficiency of the marketing system, and in the degree of processing and other services.

Hourly wages have been found closely related to changes in costs and charges for transportation, processing, and marketing. There probably has been some increase in efficiency of the marketing system during the 24 years for which records have been kept. The Bureau points out, however, that "so far as prices are concerned, savings made by increased marketing efficiency were about offset by the increasing amount of processing and services between farmers and consumers."

# # #

186-37 (3-4-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 22-37
(North Central Region)

# '36 WORK SHEETS USED AS BASIS FOR INFORMATION IN '37

Participation of most farmers in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ (State) will be determined on the basis of information contained in the 1936 work sheets, it was announced by _____ (extension editor).

"New work sheets", said _____ (extension official) "will be required only for those farms for which none was filed in 1936 or for those farm units in which changes have been made since 1936.

"The work sheets", he explained, "describe farms as to owner, operator, location, total acreage, and various crops produced." Filling out the sheets obligates neither the farmer nor the Government, he pointed out.

He advised _____ (County or State) farmers to seek the aid of their county agents or community committeemen in filling out new work sheets or revising those in which changes are necessary.

Urging farmers to make sure immediately that work sheets are on file for their farms, _____ (extension official) said, "This will enable farm operators to obtain early notification of soil-depleting bases so they may take part in the 1937 program."

Seeking better balance between crops that conserve the soil and crops that deplete the soil, the 1937 AAA Soil Conservation Program encourages more general use of farming practices that maintain and improve productivity and retard erosion of soil by wind and water.

187-37 (more)

By engaging in the program farmers may earn payment for following soil-building practices which constitute good farming and are necessary to national welfare.

"No farmer", concluded _____ _____, "can afford to miss the
(extension official)
opportunity to earn payments for carrying out the soil-building practices approved by the program".

Farmers intending to participate in the 1937 Program are urged to obtain full details of the opportunities and benefits offered by the plan from their county agents or county agricultural committees.

# # #

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 23-37

(North Central Region)

# VEGETABLE GROWERS ARE AIDED BY NEW '37 SOIL PROGRAM

Vegetable growers may employ many highly beneficial soil-building practices in carrying out the aims of the 1937 AAA Soil Conservation Program, according to _____ of _____ in the North Central Region.
(extension official) (State)

These practices will offset the effect of soil-depleting vegetable crops by building up organic matter in the soil, improving its condition and moisture holding capacity and by preventing erosion, _____ added.
(extension official)

Additions to the soil-building allowance established for all farms will be made at the rate of $1 for each acre of cropland on which at least one commercial vegetable crop was grown in both 1935 and 1936, and $2 for each acre of cropland on which at least two commercial vegetable crops were grown in both 1935 and 1936.

Soil-building practices for commercial vegetable cropland, for which farmers may earn payment in the 1937 Program, _____ points out, include incorporation of green-manure crops into the soil by plowing or disking at least a 60-day growth of nonleguminous or leguminous crops.
(extension official)

For plowing or disking into the soil an entire growth of nonleguminous crops such as rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, or annual grasses, on land producing vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936, a payment of $2 an acre will be

(more)

188-37

made provided at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown on such land in 1937 than the annual average for 1935 and 1936.

For use of legumes as green-manure crops on land producing vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936, the payment will be $4 an acre if at least one less soil-depleting crop is grown in 1937 than the 1935-36 annual average number.

Many other approved soil-building practices for general farms, such as seeding legumes and grasses, liming and application of phosphate and potash fertilizers, also will be found beneficial to vegetable farms.

Phosphate and potash fertilizers must be applied to land used for the production of a soil-conserving crop and from which no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest, in order to qualify for payment.

Complete information concerning the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program may be obtained from county agricultural agents and officials of county agricultural conservation associations.

# # #

188-37 (3-4-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

MAR

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 24-37
(Southern Region)

# MAXIMUM COTTON DIVERSION IS URGED TO PREVENT SURPLUS

Farmers in _____County are being urged by County Agent_____ _____to take full advantage of the AAA's Agricultural Conservation Program this season and divert the maximum of 35 percent of their base cotton acreage to soil-conserving crops.

"There is no definite control feature inherent in the present program", the county agent said. "Any control obtained will come as a by-product of our conservation program and the determination of producers generally to cooperate in that program.

"To the degree that producers all over the Cotton Belt do cooperate, to that degree will the crop be controlled. If we have full cooperation, we will continue to make progress. If we do not have cooperation, we will go back to where we were in 1933.

"Material increases in cotton acreage within 2 years could place cotton producers in a position similar to that which brought a 5-cent cotton. The estimated world supply of all cotton is now over 42 million bales. In only one other year, 1933, has the supply exceeded this. The world supply and world demand for cotton largely determine the price.

"The Agricultural Conservation Program assists in keeping supply in line with demand by making payments to producers for shifting to soil-conserving crops up to 35 percent of their cotton base. The welfare of cotton growers and those

who do business with them will be affected by their decision as to the acreage of cotton they will grow this season.

"In making this decision, producers should carefully consider the benefits that may be derived through participation in the program. Some of the more important benefits are: (1) The farmer receives conservation payments; (2) the diverted acres produce conserving crops, some of which may be used for food and feedstuffs; (3) soil fertility is conserved; (4) the cost of producing cotton on diverted acres is saved; (5) cotton is produced more economically; and (6) a better price for cotton is likely to result."

# # #

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Northeast Region and Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 25-37
(Northeast Region and Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio.)

# TENT CATERPILLARS MAY AGAIN BE ABUNDANT IN NORTHEAST

Tent caterpillars may again be abundant in 1937, and the Northeastern and Lake States should watch for them when leaves of wild cherry, apple, maple, birch, and poplar first appear, says the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The outbreak of these insects, which began several years ago, shows no definite signs of waning. Each year may bring subsidence of the epidemic, but repeated annual spring defoliations weaken trees and make them more susceptible to borers and other pests.

Trees desirable for shade, recreation, or landscaping should be protected from defoliation. Protection can best be obtained by thoroughly spraying the leaves while the caterpillars are young and feeding vigorously. The following effective mixture is suggested: Powdered lead arsenate, 6 teaspoonfuls; linseed oil, 1 tablespoonful; water, 1 gallon (or in larger quantities, 3 pounds of lead arsenate, 1 pint of linseed oil, 50 gallons of water). These materials, well mixed, should coat the foliage thoroughly.

Leaves with this spray adhering will kill caterpillars that eat them. Sometimes the trees to be protected will have to be sprayed more than once, if the leaves make considerable growth or the insecticide is washed off by rain.

(more)

190-37

Crushing the caterpillars with heavy gloves or a broom, or singeing them with a torch of some kind, is another method of control. With a torch, care must be taken not to scorch the bark and any unharmed caterpillars falling to the ground should be crushed.

While the controls outlined should be effective in protecting individual trees, the work against tent caterpillars will be more successful if all residents in an infested area cooperate.

State entomologists or the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will furnish more detailed information on control.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 26-37
(East Central Region)

# INFORMATION LEAFLET EXPLAINS HIGH LIGHTS OF '37 FARM PROGRAM

Copies of a leaflet, "Better-Balanced Farming for_____(State)", setting forth the high lights of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program are available at the county office, _____(county agent or State extension official), announces.

This leaflet contains a brief summary of the provisions of ECR Bulletin 101 for the State and has been prepared especially for distribution to farmers. It is designed to assist farmers in getting a clearer understanding of the provisions of the program and its objectives.

The topics discussed in the leaflet include: General objectives of the program; classification of land and crops; minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops; soil-building allowance; deductions for exceeding the soil-depleting bases; and division of payments.

(Suggestion to editor: Add paragraph giving method of distribution for State.)

# # #

192-37 (3-6-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 27-37
(Northeast Region)
(Except N. H. and Vt.)

MAR

# VEGETABLE GROWERS MAY GET AID FROM CONSERVATION PLAN

Commercial vegetable growers are finding that the 1937 agricultural conservation program is an answer to one of their problems, _____ (name), _____ (title), says.

"The program's provisions for growing green-manure crops", he points out, "are especially useful to vegetable growers, even though the practices can be used on other land as well."

"The program offers payments of $1.50 per acre for plowing or disking under small grains or annual grasses as green-manure crops; and payments of $2.50 per acre for plowing or disking under legumes for the same purpose. If those crops are grown on commercial vegetable land, so that they replace at least one crop of commercial vegetables, the rates of payment will be doubled."

Mr. _____ says that the payments will enable vegetable growers to do more toward resting their land from the drain of soil-depleting vegetable crops. He said that the value of growing the green-manure crops is well recognized, and that the chief drawback has been the immediate cost of putting land in a crop that did not bring a cash return at once. In the long run, he said, growing green-manure crops is a good investment because it noticeably increases the fertility of the soil.

He added that farmers are getting details from their county agents or committeemen on the two green-manure practices and how to apply them so as to qualify for payments.

193-37 (3-6-37) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editor in Conn., Maine, Mass., N. H., N. Y., and Vt.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 28-37
(Northeast Region)

MAR

# SOIL PLAN OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE WOODLAND

Farmers who plan to improve the woodlands they already have or to make new plantings of forest trees, are taking special interest in the woodland provisions of the 1937 agricultural conservation program, _____ (name), _____ (title), says.

"Woodland has an important place in the operations of many _____ (State) farmers", he says. "It supplies valuable fuel, posts, and timber. Also it conserves soil. Many eroding hillsides, too poor and steep for pasture, are useful only when in trees. Forest growth keeps the soil in place, so that it will not wash down on fields below, and so that gullying will not get out of control.

"Keeping woodland in good condition and making new plantings both mean out-of-pocket costs. Farmers who cooperate in the program this year can earn payments which will cover a substantial part of the cost of planting and maintaining woodland.

"Payments for planting approved varieties of transplanted forest trees will be $10 an acre. Payments for building fences to keep livestock out of woodland which previously had been pastures is 15 cents a rod for two-strand fence and 20 cents a rod for three-strand fence.

"Payments of $8 an acre can be earned by cutting wood trees and thinning or pruning other trees to develop a good stand of potential timber trees."

Mr. _____ points out that these methods for obtaining more or better woodland are among the soil-building practices approved for the State. He adds that farmers can get full information about the practices from their county agents or county committeemen.

# # #

194-37 (3-6-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 29-37
(Northeast Region)

MAR

SOIL PLAN OFFERS
OPPORTUNITIES TO
IMPROVE WOODLAND

Farmers who plan to improve the woodlands they already have, or to make new plantings of forest trees are taking special interest in the woodland provisions of the 1937 agricultural conservation program, _____ (name), _____ (title), says.

"Woodland has an important place in the operations of many farmers", he says. "It supplies valuable fuel, posts, and timber. Also it conserves soil. Many eroding hillsides, too poor and steep for good pasture, are useful only when in trees. Forest growth keeps the soil in place so that it will not wash down upon fields below, and so that gullying will not get out of control.

"Keeping woodland in good condition and making new plantings both mean out-of-pocket costs. Farmers who cooperate in the program this year can earn payments which will cover a substantial part of the cost of planting and maintaining woodland.

"Payments for plantings of approved varieties of transplanted forest trees will be $10 an acre.

(Note to Pennsylvania editor-- add sentence here "Payments for planting seedlings will be $6 an acre.")

"Payments for building fences to keep livestock out of woodlands which previously had been pastured will be _____cents a rod for two-strand fences and _____cents a rod for three-strand fences. (Note to editor--In Pennsylvania

the rates will be 10 cents a rod for two-strand fences and 15 cents for three-strand fences. In New Jersey the rates will be 15 cents for two-strand fences and 20 cents for three-strand fences.)

Mr. _____ points out that these methods for obtaining more or better woodland are among the soil-building practices approved for the State. He says that farmers can get full information about the practices from their county agents or committeemen.

# # #

195-37 (3-6-37)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 30-37
(North Central Region, except dryland areas in S. Dak. and Nebr.)

MAR

FARM WOODLAND
PROJECTS AIDED
BY '37 PROGRAM

Payments which will cover a large share of the cost of planting or improving stands of forest trees, shelterbelts, and windbreaks needed on many _____ (State) farms, may be earned by participants in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____ (extension official).

"The forestry practices embodied in the program this year", _____ (extension official) said, "enable farmers of the North Central Region to provide the foundations for permanent farm wood lots, windbreaks, or shelterbelts at little cost to themselves.

"Forestry practices provide means by which farmers may aid in combating flood and erosion in the future and from which they may obtain shelter, shade, fuel, and building materials as well.

"Further", he declared, "these practices will offer in the future a haven of refuge on farms for many valuable insect-destroying game and song birds".

Payments for forestry practices, _____ (extension official) pointed out, will be made within the soil-building allowance to be established for each farm.

For planting and protecting trees for forest, windbreak, or shelterbelt purposes, according to good tree-culture practice, farmers may earn a payment within the soil-building allowance of $7.50 an acre on general farms of _____ (State).

A payment of $2.50 an acre within the soil-building allowance will be made for improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and by thinning or pruning other trees.

196-37 (more)

To qualify for this payment, however, the farmer must leave on each acre at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species and of not less than six inches in diameter, or he must leave not less than 200 trees having a minimum diameter of 2 inches.

County committees must approve and designate in writing the areas on which the tree stand improvement practice will be carried out. These areas must not be grazed and must be adequately protected against fire.

Farmers planning to employ forestry practices by which to earn part of their soil-building allowance, as provided by the 1937 program, are urged by _____ to learn of adapted varieties of trees and other details
(extension official)
of the program from their county agent or county agricultural conservation committee.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 31-37
(Exclusive for range and dryland areas of South Dakota and Nebraska)

DRY RANGE GETS
SPECIAL AID IN
'37 FARM PROGRAM

Farmers and ranchers of the dry-land and range areas of South Dakota and Nebraska may earn soil-building payments provided by the 1937 AAA Soil Conservation Program for planting, protecting, or improving forest, shelterbelt, or windbreak trees, according to _____.
(extension official)

"Through these forestry practices", _____ explained,
(extension official)
"operators of dry-land farms and ranches may provide the foundations for permanent shelterbelts, windbreaks, or wood lots at small cost to themselves.

"They are practices that provide ultimate aid in combating erosion and will supply protection from drying winds, shade, shelter, fuel, and building materials in the future.

"Also", he declared, "these practices will result eventually in excellent environment for many desirable game and song birds needed on farms to destroy insect pests."

Payments for dry land and range area forestry practices, _____ (extension official) _____ pointed out, will be made within the soil-building allowance to be established for each farm or ranch participating in the program.

Forestry practices designed exclusively for dry land farms include planting and protection of trees and cultivating and maintaining a stand of trees.

(more)

197-37

For planting and protection of trees for forest, windbreak, or shelterbelt purposes, according to accepted standards of tree culture, a payment of $10 an acre within the soil-building allowance will be made on dry-land farms.

A payment of $4 an acre within the soil-building allowance will be made on dry-land farms for cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, at least 500 trees for each acre of forest plantings or 200 shelterbelt or windbreak trees an acre, planted on farm land between January 1, 1934, and October 31, 1936.

Forestry practices designed exclusively for range areas of South Dakota and Nebraska include tree planting and cultivating and maintaining a stand of trees.

A payment of $10 an acre may be earned in the tree-planting project provided the trees are planted in 1937 before November 1, 1937; and if the number, kind, and age of trees and the cultural methods are in accord with good forestry practice and the acreage planted to trees is fenced to exclude livestock.

For cultivating, protecting, or maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a full stand of at least 500 forest trees, 200 shelterbelt or windbreak trees an acre, planted on cropland or noncropland between January 1, 1934, and November 1, 1936, a payment of $4 an acre will be made.

Farmers and ranchers who want to participate in the 1937 program are urged to seek details of the program and information respecting adapted species of trees for use in the dry-land and range areas from their county agent or county agricultural conservation committee.

# # #

197-37 (3-6-37)

CHASSELAS DORE